THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

DOWNFALL OF THE NAPOLEONIC RULE AND THE RE-CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE-THE TREATY OF PON-TAINEBLEAU AND THE TWO TREATIES OF PARIS -THE CONGRESS AND THE TREATY OF VIENNA. The latest jutelligence, which reaches us from the theator of war in Austria and Italy, leaves little doubt as to the ultimate result of a conflict which not only involves

The latest jutelligence, which reaches, us from the theater of war in Austria and Italy, leaves little doubt as to the ultimate result of a conflict which not only involves the vital interests of three monarchies, but also exercises the fears and demands the solicitude of all the Powers of Europe. One fact, however, must impress itself upon every reflecting mind. Whatever may be the sequel of the passing struggle, parlor and closer politicians, if not the crowned heads themselves of the coll world, will have to after the combinations of blue, green, red, and yellow-headed pins which, for the last 50 years, they have been shifting from this to that point in wild attempts to trace out the possible vicisations of the map of Europe.

CHANGES IMPENDING OVER EUROPE.

Since the ratilication of the solemn compacts, which sattled the present limits of its various dominions, the insolent upris large of some people, here and there, may have, however valiny, attempted to plack down the vulle-stones of arbitrary rule and construct a new geography for themselves, Indeed, some of the crowned heads of Europe, trespassing the bounds, intended to limit the inordinance of their ambition, and calling in even the help of a "cutpures of the Europe," have banded, within a few years, to have down with the sword the landsmarks, which they had agreed on among themselves, for the jurnacitions of dair authority. For our immediate days, however, was it reserved to wintess the spectacle of two of the original mechanists of capriess of despotism, quarreling over an unfaminary as one of the glowny Nomes of Egypt, and Prussian, a remained part of science, letters and air and a certer of callightennican and industry, our sympathics cannot go astray. The main question, however, is not one of preference, but it is one of equity. We might have wished, therefore, in this mountains a preferred to the arbitrament of her seemingly resistless arms. We are five, therefore, in this inquiry to protest that, so far us our views extend and the truth its con

the walls of Faris, where, on the 30th or March, 1814, a battle of unsurpassed bloodiness closed with the surrender of the capital.

THE TREATY OF FONTAINEBLEAU.

Betrayed by some of the puppets that he had set up in royal state, abandoned by the very men on whose adultations he had placed so bind a reliance—in the great eclipse of his fortunes, and after the Conservative Senate had decreed the insect his authority, and the Legislative Body sanctioned the decree—he determined at last to seek peace through a renunciation, for himself and his heirs, of the thrones of France and Haly. This proffer brought about the Treaty of Fontainebleau, of the 11th of April, 1814, concluded by Metternich, Nesselvede, and Hardenberg in the names of Austria, Russia and Prussia, and by Ney, McDoniald, and Caulameoutr in Napoleon's behalf. This State paper involved a decree of forfature rather than a convention of peace. The proposition on which it was based had come from the Great Defeated humself, and, considering all the circumstances, the stipulations were not dibberal in their kind. True, that by the first article—him dila lackryma of the nephew, the laratical worshiper of his memory—Napoleon renounced for minself, his successors and descendants, as well as for each and every member of his dynasty, every right of sovereignty and dominion, whether over the French Empire, the Kingdom of Italy, or any territory whatsoever.

This Convention, and this alone, brought about by the descree of both Senate and Legislative body and the consent and application of the Emperor, constitutes the particular treaty for which Louis Nepoleon can afford te express a detestation which finds but a frail support in the authority of facts. The foster-child of the beneficence of Louis XVI.—we are writing, not as republicans opposed to Kaiser or King, but as summoners of past events—from whose bounty he derived the means of developing and arming his immense genius, a favorite son of the Republic, such as it was, to which, not out of fidelity or love, bu

We question, however, whether conditions less stringent could have been imposed on one who had but little claim in the ferbearance of the victors. The accord artistic of the treaty secured to the Emperor and the Empress the enjoyment of their title during life. The mother, the brothers, sisters, nephews and neces were authorized to retain, wherefirthey might be, the title of princes of his family. The island of Elba, erected into a distinct principality, was allotted to him for life, in full ownership and sovereignty. On the books of the Treasury of France, his name was credited for an annual revenue of 2,000,000 france. The contracting parties bound themselves to enforce respect for the flag and territory of his island home. Out of the possessions which be surrendered there were reserves of lands and domains, yielding a net annual revenue of two other millions, assigned to the Princes and Princesses of his family. These were secured in all the property, real or personal, which they held at the time of forfeiture. The payment of the debts of his household was provided for by moneys from the public chest. A large allowance of funds was even made for distribution among those of his former retainers whom he might recommend for reward. Lastly, and among points of less importance, we find the essignment of a sloop-of-war to take him to his last dominion, with its appropriation to his aso, control and ownership. we question, however, whether conditions less strin-

ase, control and ownership.

THE TREATY OF PARIS OF 1814. Two months after came the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, between Louis XVIII, and his allies. Two months after came the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, between Louis XVIII. and his allies. Peace was declared among the contracting powers. France was hemmed within the limits, which she had held on the ist of January, 1782. Her boundaries were rectified, with the concession, however, of certain districts, so nicely adjusted that it calarged her dominions to the extent of some 179,000 square yards, and her population to the amount of 450,000 inhabitants! The pen which drafted the treaty blotted out the monarchies that, in less than ten years, had grown up under the creative hands of the Conqueror and docked off 15,360,000 sculls from the lurisdiction of France—another, not unfrutful, source of detestation and tears. In the seguel of stipulations, Holland, with some increase of territory, was committed to the sovereignty of the House of Orange. This grant was accompanied by a condition that neither the title, nor the sovereignty, should in any case attach to any prince wearing, or called to wear, a foreign crown. By a provision, in which neither Louis XVIII. nor France, could now have any very material interest, it was stipulated in vague and undefined language that the States of Germany "are independent and united by a Federal bond." The independence of Switzerland was proclaimed, with the understanding that she should continue to manage her concerns andependent and united by a Federal bond." The inde-pendence of Switzerland was proclaimed, with the under-standing that she should continue to manage her concerns hader her own peculiar system of Government. Italy, putside of the limits of territories claimed by Austria and goverting to her authority, was composed of Sovereign States.

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sarpina.

A secret article in the Treaty of Paris of May, 1814, had annexed the territory of Genoa to the States of Sardinia. This question commended itself to the attention of the Congress in the opening of its sessions; but it was not resolved until the conclusion of the side treaty of the 20th May, 1815, between the King of Sardinia, France, Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia as contracting parties. With this addition, the boundaries of the Kingdom were settled and nearly within the limits which it occupied before the 1st. of January, 1722, and before the triumph of the Republican armies under Bonaparte. The Sintes, which had therefore constituted the Republic of Genoa, including the island of Capraia, were merged in the possessions of Sardinia, conferring upon its King the title of Duke of Genoa. The countries, which had formerly been designated as Imperial fiefs, united with the Ligurian Republic, were also attached to the States of Sardinia.

AUSTRIA AND 17LLY.

Duke of Genoa. The countries, which had formerly been designated as Imperial fiefs, united with the Ligarian Republic, were also attached to the States of Sardinia.

AUSTRIA AND TTALY.

Pretermitting the stipulations touching Switzerland and those relative to the Old United Provinces, with which were closely connected the destinics of Beigium, which, in the event or a general conflict, is marked out as a fature buttle-field for France, this review brings us to the definition and the settlement of the concerns of Italy by the Congress. It had passed on the rights of Poland and of Saxony. The reconstruction of Prussia, involving spoliations of territory, had been decreed with a touching unanimity of consent. The enlargements of Hanover, Sardinia, and Netherlands, had been continued. The arbitres of Europe then admitted the principle that the three branches of the House of Austria should be reinstated in the Italian possessions, through earlier treaties, at the beginning of the revolutionary stringgle of France. Here, in connection with the Australian phase of the Prosent war, it may be well to take a lockward step. A late banqueting, with the object, perhaps, of warding, one possible imputation agains his administration, for adding to foresee what it might have done, Lord Russell evareased the opinion that it is but natutal that Austria should resort to arms, "having, by a very equivocal treaty in the year 1798, obtained the government of Venetia." From the times of Cardinal Welsey down to those of Lord John Russell, so torthous and unfair have been the negotiations of England that, even in our days, British statesmon can find traces of their own unfairness and ambiguities in the plainest records of diplomacy. We are not aware of the existence of any treaty of 1798, equivocal or otherwise, that Austria can claim as a sanction for her authority over Venetia. With a very fair compend, however, of the collection of the Treaties of Europe before us, we find that in consequence of a succession of victories, which carr

American Atlantic-cable Telegraph Company," which has already been incorporated under the set, passed April 12, 1848, for the incorporation and regulation of Telegraph Companies. The shares are placed at \$100; one hundred thousand of which forms the capital stock. Four persons may take one share among them at \$25 each. This companies, the shares are placed at \$100; one hundred thousand of which forms the capital stock. Four persons may take one share among them at \$25 each. This company has been established with the sim of providing for a cheaper, more speedy and trustworthy communication between the United States and all Europe. As the influence of the clements and the action of electricity became fally understood, science and art farmished the necessary means to accomplish inter-oceanic communication and to bring it into successful operation. American Telegraph Engineers have been remarkably successful in laying cables, in every instance where the need for their use has been experienced. The Telegraph is essentially and especially an American invention; and an independent American route should be favorably received by the American public. The route elected by the "American Atlantic-Cable Telegraph Company" is from the Coast of the United Statesvia Cape Charles, across to the Island of Bermuda, passing through that coast to the Azore Islands, commonly known as the Western Isles, and from thence direct to Island, the capital of Portugal. A map of the projected cable, which itse before us, fully explains the route and the foasibility of the plan. The cable will be laid in three sections, the capital of Portugal. A map of the projected cable, which itse before us, fully explains the route and the foasibility of the plan. The cable will be much the same length, and third of which will be much the same length, and the foasibility of the plan. The cable will be actions, the other two would, as a matter of course, remain Intacte whereas an entire suspension of communication would be the result of any accident, no mat already been incorporated under the act, passed April 12, arising out of accident or other person of the sea. The question of k epin; these two stations connected with the main land is a solved problem, as cables in different parts of the world are working a much greater distance than that which exists between New-York and Bermuda, or the Azores and Liebon. The construction of this cable will be of the most approved materials and of perfect insulation. The Company have been collecting, for the past two years, all the presence distance that will be a solved to the solved the solved the solved to the solved the The Company have been collecting, for the past two years, all the necessary data and surveys, together with charts of tides, currents, winds, soundings, &c., so as to enable them to commence operations at an early period. They have made an application to the Congress of the United States for a grant and other aid necessary, and have also applied to Great Britain and Portugal for grants and the rights of way. The Minister from Portugal to this Government has addressed the following letter to the President of the Company

CANADA.

THE NEW LOAN OF \$5,000,000 NOT A SUCCESS-PRO-VINCIAL NOTES TO BE ISSUED-BANK CAPITAL IN

From Our Special Correspondent From Our Special Correspondent.

Office Some doubt, it now appears that the project of raising \$5,000,000 on the issue of Provincial debentures is likely to result in failure to raise the full or half of the amount. The banks and the commercial classes look upon the project with dusfavor, and there is not enough available money in the hands of other parties to cover the sum wanted.

It was thought that from the non-interest bearing deposits lying in the banks, \$5,000,000 would be got readily:

It was thought that from the non-interest bearing deposits lying in the banks, \$5,000,000 would be got readily; but it is not so. Even bank directors in Parliament said that the money wanted by Government could be got for 7 per cent. Mr. Cartwright of the Commercial Bank was one who took that view. Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister, wished to issue Provincial notes, but gave way to the opinions of the banking men of the House, and has tried the sale of debentures. In a few days, then, we may look for the Provincial notes. The issue will, at least, prevent any stringency in the money market and the consequent failures in trade. If some of the banks withdraw their own notes as they issue the Government bills there will be no inflation of the currency. In this way contraction and expansion of the currency would be avoided.

Next month will begin the Fall produce business, and an increased volume of currency will be wanted to buy up and move off to market the crops, so that any corn transaction, caused by the sale of debentures, would be unfortunate at this time.

After all, then, the notes (greenbacks, bluebacks, or redbacks) will be welcome to the people of Canada.

The least statement of banker doing business in Canada will show the readers of The Tribune the amount of capital in the country.

STATEMENT OF BANKS FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 39.

Name of Bank.

Capital saider.

Capital saider.

Said Capital paid up.

Name of Bank.

Capital paid up.

Name of Bank.

		N BUSINE	
Name of Bank.		by Act.	Capital paid up.
Bank of Montreal		1,000 00	\$6,000,000.00
Quebec Bank		0,000 00	1,466,665 00
Bank of Upper Canada.		,000 00	1,939,387 00
Commercial Bank		0.000 00	4,000,000.00
City Bank		0,000 00	1,200,000 00
Gore Bank		,000 CO	809,280 00
*Bank of B. N. America		3,666 00	4,866,666 00
Banque du Peuple		7,000 00	1,599,765 00
Nisgara District Bank		0,000 00	277,799 70
Motsons Bank		000 000	1,000,000.00
Bank of Taronto		0.000 00	800,000 00
Ontario Bank		0,000 00	1,894.506 00
Eastern Townships Bank		0,000 00	340,224 00
Banque Nationale	1,06	1,000 00	1,000,000 00
Banque Jacques Cartier,		0,000:00	892,550 00
Merchants Bank		1,000 000	730,100 00
Royal Canadian Bank	2,004	0,000 00	437,114 61
Union Bank of L. C		00 000,0	380,809.65
	Issory Note	Balance d	
	culation or		
	ing interes		Interest.
Bank of Montreal \$2,00	1.801 00	\$ 50,579 B	
	9,815 00	6.494 3	
	4,934 00	269,590 56	
	7,748 00	34.343 0	
	9,572 00	54,938.00	The state of the s
	1.181 00	6,165 4 9,031 0	
	4,277 00	12,600 8	
	7,544 00	8,382 3	
	0,335 00	97,175 2	
	2,395 CO	4.691 6	
	7,281 00	122,333 9	
		17.807 9	
	0,414 00	12.845 0	
	8,65# CO	26,173 7	
B. Jacques Cartier 8	P. Horn LO	A 17, 8 5 18 51	9 101- 104 104

B. Jacques Cartier Merchants Bank Reval Canadian Ek. Union Bank of L. C.	89,658 00 95,148 00 483,782 00 18,667 00	\$6,173 55,736 10,038 \$10	03 58	319 15 165,97 399,51 36,43	1 7 9 1
Totals 61			90 61	1,860,71	9 5
	Cash	deposits.	20.4-1	Listelle	
Bank of Montreal	benring	ARREST CLE		146,934	
Oachee Bank		990 84	1.4	602,404	41
Back of Upper Canas		1,756 72	3.7	42 157	61
Commercial Bunk		220.00	4.6	49,068	00
City Bank		954 09		59,309	
Gore Bank	Control of the second	507 50		81,810	
*Bank of B. N. Ame		495 00			00
Banque du Peuple		1,806-07		679	
Ningara District Bar		LF29 66		192,001	
Molsons Bank		1,488 03		14,490	
Bank of Toronto		350 85		36,139	
Ontario Bank		1,965 55		740,1106	
Eastern Townships I	tank 6:	2,303,80		216,236	
Banque Nationale	108	8,736 thi		524,655	
Banque Jaques Carts	er 33	7,492 19		164,478	
Mercentts Bank	42	2,518 48		38,674	
Royal Canadian Bank		8.102.79		002, 915	
Union Brak of L C.		,633 44		57,146	91
	-	****	-	-	779

Royal Canadian Ba Union Bink of L. C.		1,633 44	1,000,915 50 57,146 57
Totals		809 471 99	840,488,994 46
	ASSET	CS.	
		Landed or a	
	to and Bullion	property of Hank	secari ica.
Name of Bank Co			
Bank of Montreal 0	207,016 to		
Quebec Bank			
Bank of U. Canada.	\$35,931 93 \$56,934 60		
Commercial Bank	259,472 77		
City Hank	617,809 70		
Bank of B N. A	633, 634, 00		
	109 091 25		
Banque du Peuple	47,124 W		
Molsons Bank	77,737 71		
Bank of Toronto	202,687 67		
	446,209 41		
Ontario Bank	440,202 1	134,000	M. AD1, ACE 10
	16,746 48	4.500	00 67,833 33
Bank	129,490 11		
Banque Nationale	1=0,400 1	20,000	00 140,110 00
Banque Jacques Car-	50 400 40		
ther	51,411 56		
Merchants' Bank	89,243 05		
Royal Canadian Bk	264,596 5		W. 48 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
Union Bank of L. C.	3,217 2	J	56,040 00
Totals	6,130,519,15	\$3,069,573	43 \$6,907,400 00
	emissory Not		
Name of Rank	Bills of other	from othe	discounted.
Bank of Montreal.	\$300,709 77		38 \$10,494 937 84
Quebec Bank	22,045,26		
Bank of U. Canada.	85, 107, 33		
Commercial Back	483,780.00		
City Bank	K3,236 91		
dir. Dunas	E-14-2797 GF		

Bank of U. Canada.	85,137,33	24,497		2 631, 291	
Commercial Back	種83,783 00	873,079	00	16,637,875	(9)
City Bank	E3,2300 91				
Gore Bank	51,393 01	173,700	04		
Bank of B. N. A	147.673.60	11,850			00
Banque du Peuple	67.976 94	10,914	133		
Niagara District P	10,291 66	41,161	72	517,266	20
Molsons Bank	E2,891 29	16,000	97	1.605,533	17
Bank of Toronto	43,727 68	19,550			08
Ontario Bank	103, 274, 60	757,066	70	3, 142, 005	88
Eastern Townships	The state of the s				
Bank	30.161-62	16,2%	1.56	469.166	#8
Banque Nationale	54,134 82	148,508	83	1,097,244	50
Banque Jacques-Car-					
tier	21,572.06	18,077		1,542,306	CO
Merchants' Bank	140,796 78			995,502	
Royal Canadimu Ek.	57,349,08	166 308			
Union Bank of L. C.	31,259 73	170,897	57	165,007	162
Totals 8	1 709 494 64	\$5 P30 P30	48	\$44.549.634	:12
AUGUST		htadan to	-		-1000
		k nut is-			
		inder the			
Name of Bank		r heads.		otal Ameria.	
Bink of Montreal	\$169.			768,498,69	
Quebec Bank		970 61		,150,388 11	
Bank of U. Caras		153 19		756 514 25	
Commercial Bank		U74 00		274,212 00	
City Bank	155.	058 23	122	.604 536 23	

	The Hank But 19-		
Name of Bank	foregoing heads.	Total Amete.	
		\$20,768,498 69	
Bink of Montreal		3,150,388 11	
Quebec Bank			
Bank of U. Canada.		3,756 514 25	
Commercial Bank		9 274,212 00	
City Bank	. 155,058 23	2.604.536.23	
Gore Bank	207,018 50	2,739,186 (8	
*Bank of B N. A		6,833,901 00	
Bauque du Peuple	141,239 38	2 386, 764 02	
Nisgara District B		757,979 50	
Molsons Bank		2,220,065 40	
Bank of Toronto		2,825,237,28	
Ontario Bank		4,695,507 93	
Eastern Townships Bi		609,628.57	
Bauque Nationale		1,595 219 58	
Banque Jacques Carti		1 727,579 53	
Merchants Bank		1,562,489 82	
	10 944 60	1,463,403,51	
Royal Canadian Bank			
Union Bank of L. C	F4 F4F5.85	453,672 05	
Mark 184	# 7 404 405 OS	471 (40 775 67	

Gen. Robt. C. Schenck on the President's Policy.

Gen. Schenek made a speech to his constituents at Day-ton, Ohio, in which he defended the course of Congress in all important measures. He concluded with a criticism of the President's policy, showing, among other things, that the President is self-condemned by the language which he used in several interviews with the speaker:

The President undertook, in his scheme for the restoration of the States, to organize, or have organized - States, to organized

The Freehand underloop, and stated, a State Government for North Carolina first, and atterward by precisely the same proceeding, six other States, unking seven out of the whole 11 that had revelted. He did not do so in the cases of Alabama,

*Statement of Bank of Brillsh North America, acting under It yell Charter, refers to Canadian Branches only, and of the pull of validation of this Bank the sum of Economy, or \$500, 1233, is ablitted to the Branches in Canada. However, or the Branches in Canada. However, or the Branches in Canada will be well prepared for defense with \$0.00 or 6,000 breechlesser in the hands of its forces. These arms have been get from the New England State.

Five thousand pairs of boots have been contracted for in Quebec for the Volunteers.

Mrs. Davis is again in Youtreal with her mother, Mrs. Howell.

To the Editor of the Irish Press: Sin: Allow me to thank you for the kindness which prompted you to send me a copy of The Irish Press, and

which should continue to make the frontest of the final o

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Governor Cox on the President's Plan and the Philadeliphia Couveraine.

Major-Genoral Jacob D. Cox, Geovernor of Olifo, common Jacob D. Cox, Geovernor of Cox, Geovernor of Olifo, common Jacob D. Cox, Geovernor of Cox,

the contract and the country at the close of the second rapes the contract of the Contract of

charge of the company.

THE OFENING OF THE PROGRAMME.

The slaughter-pen just visited is situated but a few blocks distant from the headquarters of the Board of Health, and upon the same throughfare. At this establishment sheer only are slaughtered, but as it is not far distant from one of the principal cholera-fields of the city it may perhaps be partially instrumental in giving death to other vicins. The killing is done in full view of the public street, and the door that emanates from the building is sickening. The neighborhood is very thickly populated by the poerer classes, who are hadded into the worst of twant houses. The floor of the slaughter-house is in an excerable condition, and we doubt not permit the blood of the slaughter-dahep to pass though to the earth underneath. The smell suggests an aggloungation of festering fifth, and we have no doubt the soil is the vicinity is supersaturated with decomposing animal matter. Children were playing on the sidewalk is front of the establishment apparently as samiliar with the sight of blood as with the faces of their companions.

We fancy no one regretted to leave the first place that was visited. The next that received attention was the fat melting establishment of Hull & Sons, No. 185 Elizabeth-st. This is said to be one of the best of the kind in the city, as the proprietors have adopted a method by which they claim the notion grass generated by the bruiness are consumed. We cannot praise the odor of the establishment, but as the caultons were empty and the fires quenched we perhaps did not get the best.

No. 187 FLEZABETH-ST. mate results of the war. To ask less would be a fully which would make us contemptible in their eyes us well as in all other peoples, and would diminish rather than increase the chances of the repid growth of good understanding and mutual good will in the time. I that, not many months distant, when the problem of restoration being fully solved, we shall turn our common energies to the work of developing the resources of the whole country. To encourage us, we have the cheering words of the same intelligent observer whom I have quoted, saying. "For nitimate reconciliation when I have ectual would shall."

best.

No. 187 FLEZABETH-ST.

The slaughter-house of R. Howe is situated at No. 187 Flezabeth-st. Immediately in its rear is a public school house, and all around it crowded tenant house. Blood was scattered over the pavement in front, and the odor was of a kind that could be endured only after a long experience had rendered the sense too duli to perceive it.

NO. 189 ELIZABETH-ST.

sense too dulit to perceive M.O. 139 ELIZABETH-ST.

This is occupied by F. Hanlou as a singulter-house, and is less had than its next-door neighbor. Still, we cannot recommend the vicinity for its agreeable smells. The floors of all these houses were in bad condition, and we have no doubt allow the finide from the slanghered animals to perceiate, leaving the solids behind to be removed when they have become two offensive to remain. These buildings all have ever connections, but in the present condition of our severs the does not unferially lessen the evil. The hide house of G. W. Quimby is at No. 193 Elizabeth-st., but is a great improvement upon its neighbors.

No.—144 Luplow-St.

The establishments named above are all within a few blocks.

proceeding, all that state, manueles as the waste fallabama, Tennessee and Virginia, but ho left them with such sorts of governments for local purposes as they had already sought to inaugurate after the feebblion, thus proving that there is no particular constitutional rule of legal form by which this thing is to be done, showing it to be a matter of expediency. You may get one back in one way, and another in another, until you are satisfied that all have returned to a sound condition. When the President undertook to establish a provisional government, he issued an order appointing a Provisional Government, it and decisring that the organized and armed forces of the Rebellion bad "deprived the people of North Carolina of all civil government," I Andrew Johnson, &c., do appoint a Provisional Government, "I Andrew Johnson, &c., do appoint a Provisional Government," I Andrew Johnson, &c., do appoint a Provisional Governor, and government, and the supposition of political existence, and had decisive the organized form of political existence, and had decisive the organized form of political existence, and had decisive the supposition of the supposition of political existence, and had decisive the supposition of political existence, and had decisive the supposition of political existence, and had decisive the supposition of the supposition of political existence, and had decisive the supposition of the supposition of political existence, and had decisive the supposition of the upon its neighbors.

No. 144 Luddlow-St.

The establishments named above are all within a few blocks of the headquarters of the Bourd of Health, and in one of the most densely populated districts of the city. After having a surfeit of the bad smells in their immediate vicinity, the Board next visited the catablishment of F. Lockhardt, at Nos. 144 and 140 Ludlow at. No slaughtering has been done here for two montas past. It is one of the best of its cless in the city; but it was seen under the most favorable circumstances. It is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is used, and yesterday was quite clean. We have no means at present of knowing its condition while the business is in operation.

A RLOCK OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN PIRST-AVE.

H. Elmer has one of the largest and cleanliest singhter-houses in the city, at Nos. 49 and of First-ave. At this satablishment from 40,000 to 20,000 cattle are slaughtered per annum more perhaps than in any other homes in New York. Any building of this kind must, however, Test the very nature of the business, be disgusting in the extreme, and this is no exception to the raise. By going into rebellion, he mays as I say, they had destroyed all civil government. As States as a people, they had swept away the organized form of political existence, and had deprived themselves of all legitimate government whatever, and he issues his order—for what purpose: To organize a government! What becomes of your doctrine of today, that these people have all along had a government.—a State Government, which waste twee have claimed to be represented in the Senate United States and their districts in the House of a trives of the United States; I say that whatever or his supporters claim now, it is not true but false that a was his doctrine only has Summer. Then his doctrine was the same as ours, that these people have destroyed the State Governments, and for other reasons it was necessary that their governments be by some means organized again.